

JUNE

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International Review of the Red Cross



CENTENARY YEAR **1963**
OF THE RED CROSS

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

E. Bark : Hoy, como ayer, no hay tiempo para perder... — La asistencia humanitaria a las víctimas de los conflictos internos.

GERMAN

E. Bark : Man braucht uns immer noch . . . — Die praktische Aktion des IKRK während der letzten sechs Jahre. — Demnächst erscheint die Geschichte des Internationalen Komitees vom Roten Kreuz.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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Editor: JEAN-G. LOSSIER

HENRY DUNANT¹

On July 9, 1859, readers of the *Journal de Genève* could read a heart-rending appeal, coming from Solferino, of which we quote the following passages :

For 3 days I have been treating the wounded from Solferino at Castiglione and have cared for more than one thousand men in misery. We have had 40,000 wounded, of which as many Allies as Austrians, involved in this terrible affair. There are not sufficient doctors, and I had to replace them as well as I could with the help of some local women and some prisoners who were in a fit condition.

At the moment of the armies' encounter, I immediately proceeded from Brescia to the battlefield ; nothing can describe the grievous consequence of this battle ; to find anything in keeping with it, one has to revert to the most famous battles of the First Empire. The Crimean war was nothing in comparison.

Forgive me for writing to you in the middle of a battlefield where there is no sense of measure in one's expressions. But the battlefield itself is nothing even with its heaps of dead bodies, and dying men, in comparison to the church where 500 wounded are piled up. For three days, every quarter of an hour, I see a man's soul departing from this world in the midst of unforgettable suffering. And yet, for many, a drop of water, a friendly smile, a word to fix his mind on the Saviour, makes him a changed man, courageously awaiting, in a state of peace, the moment of leaving this earth.

For a week, the author of this appeal was attempting to organize relief in the villages surrounding the battlefield. The churches,

¹ Lecture given at the Aula of the University of Geneva on May 8, 1963, on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument erected in Geneva, in memory of Henry Dunant.

the convents, the streets, the courtyards, the squares, everything was transformed into provisional dressing-stations. But thousands of wounded agonize in a state of atrocious suffering, without care and without help. Many among them did not receive one drop of water nor one crumb of bread for 3 days, others, in spite of terrible wounds, have not received any dressing at all, others again have summarily been tended and are waiting for 2, 3, or 4 days for some charitable soul to come and alleviate their suffering. " Nearly all were soaked in blood ", writes Dunant to General de Beaufort (in a letter from Brescia dated July 3), for he is the author of the appeal published in the *Journal de Genève* ; " covered with flies and worms, lying helpless on stones or straw which penetrate the flesh ", among the filth and nauseating smell of those dying. The French Army Service Corps later admitted that it took them 3 days and 3 nights to bury their dead on the battlefield.

What strikes Dunant is the absence of any kind of organized aid. The Austrian medical men refuse to tend the wounded of the French or Italians and vice-versa. The soldiers themselves refuse to be treated by enemy doctors, convinced that the latter have come to finish them off. Dunant busies himself particularly with 500 soldiers piled up in one of the churches of Castiglione, he encourages the women, the children, the old men to look after them, above all to bring them water and to comfort them, whatever the nationality of the wounded and those in agony. At the end of 3 days, harassed with fatigue, he reaches Brescia to ask for help, then returns to the vicinity of the battlefield. At last, he proceeds to Milan where he tells of the scenes of horror through which he has lived and, finally, the day after the Peace Treaty at Villafranca, he returns to Geneva, haunted by the hallucinating spectacle to which he has been a witness.

He is obsessed by one idea in particular. How is it that no relief organization exists in the world for the wounded ? Why have the armies not provided for sufficient corps of nurses and stretcher-bearers as soon as the battles caused more and more victims ?

On the advice of a few friends, Dunant puts his impressions on paper " driven by a divine inspiration " and publishes at his own expense, in November 1862, a book which was to stir the conscience of humanity, entitled *A Memory of Solferino*.

It is in this work that the arresting pages describing the misery

on the battlefield can be found, which are familiar to you all and of which I shall only recall one passage:

« On June 25, 1859 the sun lit up one of the most horrifying spectacles of which the imagination is capable. The battlefield is littered with dead bodies of men and horses. They are scattered over the roads, ditches, gullies, bushes, meadows, above all on the outskirts of the village of Solferino . . . the harvest is devastated . . . the villages deserted, the houses are in a state of collapse, in ruins . . . the ground is covered with fragments . . . the unfortunate wounded collected during the day are pale and shattered. Some, especially those seriously afflicted, have a dazed look . . . others with gaping wounds are crazy with pain, imploring those around them to put an end to their life.” Thereupon follow the distressing scenes which Dunant describes all through his work.

At the end of his book the author advocates two things : the creation of an Aid Society for the wounded on the one side ; the adoption of an international convention for the protection of the wounded on the other. On page 113 one can read (in whatever edition the book is published) :

“ Is it not to be wished that the princes of the military art, belonging to different nations, should profit by a sort of congress, in order to draft a few international principles, of a conventional and binding nature which, once agreed upon and ratified, would serve as a base for Relief Societies for the wounded in the different countries of Europe ? ”

The genius of Dunant bursts into prophetic significance in this sentence. Very few readers immediately grasped its importance. There are about fifty letters in our possession, written to Dunant, by those who had received his book (for, it had been distributed by Dunant). The answers of two of the great minds of the time, General Dufour—the peacemaker of the Sonderbund—and Florence Nightingale, the “ Lady of the Lamp ” of the Crimean War, are characteristic. The one thinks that the organization of aid to the wounded could not have a permanent character and the other that it could not be conceived on an international level. “ It could hardly be but temporary and local ”, writes General Dufour. “ Such a Society would take on duties which in fact devolve upon the government of each country ”, replies Florence Nightingale. “ Besides, such an organization exists in England and that is enough for us.” Dunant’s prophetic spirit, faith (which moves

mountains) and audacity was needed to conceive and propose an organization of aid to the wounded, both permanent and international in nature.

On the eve of publication of his book, Henry Dunant was admitted as member of the Public Welfare Society of Geneva. Now on February 9, 1863, this small local Society put down on its agenda the study of the proposals made by Dunant in his book. And, on February 17, it decided to form an International Committee for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and to propose the creation of relief societies throughout Europe and the establishment of a voluntary nurses corps in time of peace.

May I be allowed to pay tribute to the lucidity and the progressive outlook of the five men who are insolubly linked in the history of the origin of the Red Cross, five pioneers whose different temperaments will complete and supplement each other admirably ; often in pairs. No doubt, Henry Dunant is the figure-head of the Committee of Five. But at his side is General Dufour, a soldier of renown, who knows the price of war ; then Gustave Moynier, the lawyer who gives the international agreements a legal form ; and finally two doctors, Dr. Louis Appia, already known for his work on surgery in time of war, who even went to Italy, shortly after Dunant's return to Switzerland, in order to look after the wounded in his turn, and Dr. Théodore Maunoir, a skilful surgeon much devoted to his patients.

These five men—of which three of them are between 30 and 40 years old, take up this challenge of convening in Geneva an international conference to examine the means of protecting the wounded on the battlefield.

Is it necessary for me to recall how the Committee of Five decided to send Dunant to the Congress of Statistics in Berlin to plead for a cause which had become their common property ? Must I describe Dunant's long odyssey throughout Europe to convince Sovereigns and Statesmen to send delegates to the preliminary conference in Geneva ? Do I need to repeat that it was Dunant's idea to propose the neutralization of medical personnel, which would be the corner-stone of the whole structure : he, who looks after the wounded is not an enemy, he is a sacred being to be respected by everybody ?

Nothing is more characteristic of our pilgrim of charity than his attitude on the evening of one of his interviews. This took place in Dresden in October 1863. Dunant is received by King John of Saxony. At the end of the audience, the King, won over by the ideas of the Genevese, exclaimed :

“ A nation not prepared to join this humanitarian mission, will be condemned by the public opinion of Europe.”

Back at his hotel, Dunant takes up his pen and repeats to all his correspondents, the ministers, the kings, the famous sentence of King John which henceforth made history.

What follows is known : the preliminary Conference which met at the Athénée in Geneva in October 1863 and which decided to foster the creation of Relief Committees in every country, while advocating the neutralization of the medical personnel and of the wounded, then the Diplomatic Conference which, on August 22, 1864 adopted the First Geneva Convention, which was to become the charter of the International Red Cross. Already at that meeting Dunant played a very secondary rôle, namely of secretary charged with the task of receiving the delegates. It may be a little too early to say that he was put aside by President Moynier. Their correspondence, still cordial and confiding, proves the contrary. In reality, Dunant is haunted by a mass of generous ideas. He is a sort of visionary who would like to improve the fate of mankind, a sort of prophet who carries within him the hope of a just world, pacific and benevolent, but who is not capable of realizing his ideas all by himself.

Ever since his most tender age, he is upset at the idea of seeing his fellow-creatures suffer. In his memoirs, he tells us that at the age of 6, on a visit to Toulon with his parents, he saw chained convicts compelled by their guard to transport heavy bales of merchandise. “ When I am grown-up ”, declared the child, “ I shall write a book to defend them ”. At the age of 18, he belongs to the Welfare Society and devotes his hours of leisure to visiting the poor and to reading to the inmates of the penitentiary prison. At 21, he collects a group of young people at his home for the spreading of the message and taking on welfare work. These Thursday meetings grow into the YMCA. Obsessed by a need for universalism, Dunant thinks of extending this organization throughout the world. For three months, he addresses letters to the Young Men's Christian Association in France, Holland, Germany, America.

Next he makes journeys to form new groups and finally—in March 1855—he launches a circular letter laying the basis for an international organization.

A few months later the universal alliance of the YMCA is created in Paris, but immediately Dunant disappears from the horizon, haunted by a new idea. Indeed, sent on behalf of a bank in Algeria, the young missionary thinks of making the country fertile. He buys a few acres of land at Mons-Djemila, then approaches the Government of Algeria for a concession of 1500 acres in order to erect on it mills with the idea of supplying the French Army. But he receives no reply.

Unrelentlessly—for he is extraordinarily persevering—Dunant makes one application after another, only to come up against bureaucratic inertia. In spite of these failures, he founded the Mill Company of Mons-Djemila with a capital of Fr. 500,000.—, soon increased to one million. Besides, he exploits the forests of Kabylie and buys the marble quarries of Felfella.

Unable to obtain any reply, Dunant decides to lay his project before Napoleon III in person. He writes a strange booklet to the glory of the Emperor, proving that Napoleon is in the line of continuation of the Roman Emperors, and that he is destined to fulfil a mission in the world, and then departs in search of the sovereign. However, Napoleon is busy fighting battles in Italy. What then ? Dunant decides to join him in Lombardy. In Mantua, he hires a small cab with a coachman who is frightened to death and, on the morning of June 25, he reaches Castiglione, the day after the ferocious battle, which caused 40,000 victims and which was to change his destiny.

During his mission devoted to the creation of the Red Cross, the Algerian business has become secondary among his preoccupations. Dunant left it to a partner who turns out to be a doubtful character. The collapse of the “Crédit genevois” of which he is one of the administrators, is followed by the collapse of the Mill Company of Mons-Djemila. Held responsible for their management, he is attacked in court, the other administrators are whitewashed by the Court of the First Instance, but condemned by the High Court of Justice to cover the losses incurred by the shareholders. Each administrator is charged with one-seventh with the right to proceed against Dunant, condemned to be the chief person responsible. This is ruin.

To prevent the ICRC from being discredited, Gustave Moynier demands Dunant's resignation who has no alternative but to accept. The institution was still too fragile to keep as secretary a man blackened by bankruptcy. Dunant's family and friends were dragged down with him in his ruin. For more than five years, he was to live in misery, sleeping in garrets, or on benches in public gardens, having only one meal a day, shivering with cold in winter, threadbare for lack of clothes.

"It was a disaster for me", he writes in the drafts of his memoirs, which are in safe-keeping with the "Bibliothèque publique de Genève", "and this disaster occurred at the height of a man's life, namely when I was not yet quite 40 years old. I had not as yet entered my 40th year when everything collapsed. Darkness settled around me and without completely losing courage, I suddenly felt I was growing weak. I lost that elasticity, that dynamism, that confidence which I possessed up to then: I fell into a deep depression."

And on another paper, one reads:

"Many people ignore what it means to suffer, to live in abject misery with a nagging pain of hunger, that faint feeling when passing a quaint Parisian bakery filled with beautiful golden-brown bread."

Yet, during these dark years, Dunant nourished the hope of paying off his debts by inventing new enterprises in order to set him afloat again.

In 1867, he makes an association with a former "Carbonaro" to establish a "Universal Library" destined to publish the hundred masterpieces of the human mind. Distributed in all countries, in towns, market-towns, villages, they would not only enlighten man, but would also help him to love his neighbour. Lack of funds set an end to this idea. One year later, Dunant asks Napoleon III to patronize a large enterprise for the returning of Jews to Palestine and the rehabilitation of the Orient. He proposes to the Sultan that he should relinquish land for future colonizers. Already Dunant envisages the construction of bridges, roads, trains, but his efforts come to nothing.

When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, Dunant writes to the Empress Eugénie and the Minister of Defence, reminding them of the Geneva Conventions, which the French Government seemed to ignore. During the siege of Paris he creates a Society for the

Amelioration of the Conditions of Men in the Armed Forces. This association distributes first-aid kits and warm clothes. When the occupation of the town seems imminent, Dunant proposes to the belligerents to evacuate women, children and the aged to centres of asylum which would be "neutralized".

Peace re-established, Dunant continues to plead the cause, closest to his heart. He would like to extend the protection of the new Conventions to seamen, victims of torpedos and to prisoners of war. The seamen had to wait till 1899 and the prisoners till 1929 in order to benefit by an internationally effective protection. From 1867 on, Dunant advocates the right of accommodation for prisoners, proper clothing, the right to correspond regularly with their families and the assurance of being repatriated by the quickest possible means.

At the close of one of these meetings, Dunant collapses. Everybody rushes up to him and hear him admit that he has not had a meal for two days. A kind-hearted woman, present in the audience, offers to engage him as secretary to make known her son's inventions, a young engineer, but after a few years his benefactress dies and Dunant is again alone.

A wandering life across Europe then begins for him.

Meditating over the destiny of Henry Dunant, I was struck by its analogies with certain aspects of J. J. Rousseau's life, whose 250th anniversary we celebrated here in Geneva, only a year ago. Both owe their calling to a sudden inspiration : Rousseau by going to see his friend Diderot, imprisoned in the fortress of Vincennes, Dunant by being a witness to the agony of the wounded on the battlefield of Solferino. Each one chose to express his ideas in a book which created a sensation : " Discussions on Science and Art " by Rousseau, " A Memory of Solferino " by Dunant. However, neither of them was understood, or better, not sufficiently understood, for they were ahead of their time and underwent a sort of persecution, which seemed to them all the harder to bear since it came from their own countrymen. It is true that Dunant is partly to blame for the tragic life he had to lead.

Let us follow up the analogy. At 50, deciding that his writings only brought him misfortune, Rousseau turns his back on literature and takes refuge in silence. At 39, Dunant is a broken man, who

was not going to realize any of his great ideas. At the height of their life, the one and the other were rejected by Geneva and died in exile. And yet they owed their intellectual training and their humanitarian calling to their own home town.

Furthermore, both turned towards the study of man's condition in the world with an extraordinary insight. Rousseau wants to reform society which oppresses man and corrupts his nature by advocating a form of State which would ensure liberty, equality and dignity, while Dunant is occupied with alleviating the suffering of man drawn into battles forever more bloody, owing to the covetous desire and thirst for power of the great nations. "War is hardly a man-to-man relation, but a relation between State and State, where the participants are only accidentally enemies, neither as men nor even as citizens but as soldiers." This sentence could have been written by Dunant. It is Jean-Jacques Rousseau's.

Covering this long period of his misfortunes, we possess only a scrap of paper, on which Dunant scribbled the places of his sojourns—Strasbourg, Kehl, Stuttgart, Menaggio, Florence, Leghorn, etc. In 1887, an old man with a white beard, sick and miserable, begs to be admitted to a small nursing home in the village of Heiden of the Canton of Appenzell. When he fills in the registration form, they are surprised at his age : 59 years old and already an old man. Touched by his distress, his family regularly sends him a small pittance.

In 1892, Dunant is definitely admitted to the hospital of Heiden. He lived there the last eighteen years of his life, at first ignored by the rest of the world. In Geneva and in the Red Cross, nobody knows where he is. The institution developed under the active presidency of Gustave Moynier. At the moment when Dunant enters the hospital of Heiden, the Red Cross consists of 23 National Societies. Several works appeared on its life (and origin) without giving anywhere the name of its promoter or its initiator.

In 1895, a journalist from St. Gall woke up public opinion by an article in which he expressed his surprise that Europe could ignore the man to whom the world owed this magnificent institution of the Red Cross. Immediately tokens of esteem, visits, honours abounded. The Federal Council bestowed a prize upon Dunant honouring the author of the work of conciliation and peace ; 1,000 doctors gathered at a Congress in Moscow awarded him the Prize of Moscow for services rendered to suffering humanity. In 1901, Dunant receives

from the Norwegian Parliament (with F. Passy), the first Nobel Peace Prize.

He was not to leave his little room in Heiden again ; he passed his time correcting his memoirs which proved what a tremendous rôle he played in the creating of the Red Cross, and where one finds prophetic statements on the results of wars of attrition and on the dangers menacing our civilization.

He died on October 30, 1910, aged 82 and was cremated, in accordance with his desire, in an unknown plot in the main cemetery of Zurich.

When his will was opened, it was found that he had not used one penny of the different prizes he had received. He divided his possessions between Swiss and Norwegian philanthropical societies, after having made bequests in favour of those who had nursed him in the district hospital. He further left an important sum to the Community of Heiden, to enable them to create a "Freibett", a bed always vacant to welcome the poorest patient of the "Commune".

It was written that beyond his death, Dunant's destiny was to be known as that of an exceptional human being.

BERNARD GAGNEBIN

Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres,
Université de Genève.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

On behalf of prisoners in the Yemen

Dr. Bruno Beretta, Delegate of the ICRC at the headquarters of the Royalist Forces pointed out that prisoners owe their lives to the precepts of the Geneva Conventions which the combatants are beginning to recognize. Groups of prisoners are held in areas which are often very difficult to reach and the delegate has made various representations to the Royalist authorities to have them evacuated and even in some cases for their release. He personally visited a further group of three. It can also be pointed out that twenty-four nationals of the UAR interned in Saudi Arabia, after having been taken prisoner in the Yemen, have been repatriated, the delegate of the ICRC himself escorting them as far as Cairo.

Some time ago during his stay in the capital of the UAR, Dr. Beretta was authorized to visit twenty-four members of the Imam's family placed under assigned residence in a villa.

He went to the headquarters of the Imam El Badr, in the interior of the Yemen. He gave treatment there to large numbers of wounded and sick and informed the Imam of the steps being taken to extend the ICRC's humanitarian aid to the victims of the conflict.

On the Republican side, Dr. Jürg Baer, delegate of the ICRC at Sanaa, was received by Marshal Abdallah El-Sallal, President of the Arab Republic of the Yemen, as well as by Mr. Ali Mohammed Saïd, Minister of Health. Both of these confirmed the Yemen's intention to accede to the Geneva Conventions in the very near future.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The delegate also intervened with the military authorities in Sanaa, in order to obtain the list of Royalist prisoners captured by the Republican forces. Until now, however, the ICRC has not yet received a list further to the one with the names of three prisoners which had been transmitted to it at the beginning of the year.

In the medical sphere, Dr. Baer has started distributing medicines and medical equipment destined for the victims of the conflict. He visited the hospital at Sanaa in which a certain number of wounded are undergoing treatment and continues to transmit information to the ICRC concerning requirements for medicines in this part of the Yemen. Further consignments of medical relief are on their way to Sanaa, in particular a donation from the American Red Cross.

Mention should also be made of the fact that, following on a request made by the British Red Cross, Dr. Baer made enquiries into the fate of three children, whose father is Yemeni and the mother is of British nationality. Accompanied by Mr. Abdel Wasaa Hamid, Director General of the Yemeni Red Crescent, he went to Monkader, a locality difficult of access to the south of Sanaa, where the children are staying. He found them in good health and was able to transmit reassuring news to their parents in Great Britain.

Repatriation of Indian Prisoners

The Chinese Red Cross has informed the ICRC that the necessary arrangements would be made for the repatriation of Indian prisoners of war. A first batch of 144 military personnel, handed over by the Chinese Red Cross, left on April 10. More than 3,000 Indians have now returned to their own country, including the 716 wounded and sick who had been previously repatriated. The two National Societies will remain in contact with each other to arrange further repatriation.

Repatriation of Koreans in Japan

The 105th transport of Koreans wishing to leave Japan in order to return to their country of origin, took place on April 5, 1963 with 190 persons aboard, from the port of Niigata for Chong-Jin in North Korea. This brings the number of repatriated Koreans since 1959 to 78, 991. It will be remembered that the Japanese Red Cross and the Red Cross of the People's Democratic Republic of

Korea extended, on November 8, 1962, the agreement signed in 1959 in Calcutta, which stipulated the terms and conditions of departure for Koreans desirous of returning to North Korea.

In Sub-Equatorial Africa

Within the framework of his information mission, Mr. Georges Hoffman, Delegate General of the ICRC went to Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar and Kenya. During his visits he had useful talks with the Authorities and the local National Red Cross Societies.

In the Congo

Mr. G. C. Senn, Regional Delegate of the ICRC, is now undertaking a mission, which has taken him to Luluabourg, Bakwanga, Elisabethville and to north Katanga. The object of Mr. Senn's mission was to survey the situation locally and to visit prisoners and detainees.

Conference on the work of the ICRC

In order to commemorate the Red Cross Centenary, the 18th Annual Assembly of the Liechtenstein Red Cross was fixed on May 8, 1963, the anniversary date of Henry Dunant's birth. It took place in Vaduz, with Princess Gina de Liechtenstein presiding. After the administrative questions had been dealt with, Mr. Carl J. Burckhardt, member of the ICRC, made a speech which recalled many ideas.

He gave an outline of his experiences in the service of the Red Cross, and of his missions with which the ICRC entrusted him in Asia Minor, in Greece, in Spain, in Germany and in other countries as well. At the end, he reminded us all how essential it was for the International Committee to continue being a totally independent institution and that its aim should primarily be one of relief to prisoners of war and to victims of conflicts. It must be free in its actions of all influence and must remain non-political.

The Red Cross and Switzerland

On the occasion of the Centenary of the Red Cross' foundation in Geneva, the Genevese Section of the Swiss Red Cross, asked

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Jean Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the ICRC, to arrange a conference, which took place on May 2, 1963, during the Society's General Assembly, and which was followed with much interest.

Under the title "A Swiss idea which conquered the world", Mr. Pictet explained that the ICRC's intervention in international conflicts is above all accepted because the members of the Genevese institution are citizens of a country which insists on its neutrality under all circumstances and which has found a mission in the defence of those human rights which are of paramount importance to mankind.

Visit to the Hellenic Red Cross

Mr. H. G. Beckh, Delegate of the ICRC, passing through Athens, visited the Hellenic Red Cross. He discussed various humanitarian problems, especially the reuniting of families, with the President Mr. Georgacopoulos, as well as other leading personalities of the National Society.

In honour of the Red Cross Centenary

The broadcasting services of UNESCO have distributed throughout the world in the series "Great Anniversaries" a recording of the Centenary Foundation of the International Committee of the Red Cross entitled "A Hundred Years of Service".

Three voices, in turn, speak briefly of the principles of the Red Cross; its structure, its aim. Then, two alternating speakers give a narrative account of its historic moments, interrupted by Henry Dunant's voice at Solferino and that of Victor Hugo in exile in Guernsey: "You arm Humanity and you serve Liberty, I commend your noble efforts." A divergent opinion is expressed by the reading of Florence Nightingale's letter, disapproving of the idea of voluntary aid outside the framework of the armed forces. Next, Gustave Moynier is called upon to read part of the Agenda of the Committee of Five of February 17, 1863: the "Forming of a Permanent International Committee of Aid to the Wounded of the Armies in the Field". A narrative account is then given by another voice, describing the efforts achieved by the ICRC during the two World Wars, as well as the work of the National Red Cross Societies in time of peace: aid to refugees, relief to victims of disaster, training of cadres, etc.

A translation in Korean

On the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary and as a tribute to the memory of Henry Dunant, the Red Cross of the Republic of Korea has had a translation made of *A Memory of Solferino*. The author of the Korean text is Mr. Choc Eum-Bum, member of the Information Service of the Korean Red Cross and the editor is Mr. Sam Yung Dang from Seoul. At the request of the Korean Red Cross, Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC has written a foreword.

We would like to remind readers that *A Memory of Solferino* has now appeared in 13 languages.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF RED CROSS HISTORY

Under this title a play was broadcast by Radio Genève, on May 8, 1963. For fourteen years an emission—sponsored by the ICRC and the League and the European Broadcasting and Television Union—was devoted to the Red Cross, leading up to the anniversary of Henry Dunant's birth. Relayed by an ever increasing number of broadcasting societies, it now covers four continents.

In view of the celebrations marking the Red Cross Centenary, Radio-Genève aimed at giving this broadcast a particular lustre. Turning to a Swiss author, M^{me} Isabelle Villars, they asked her to write a piece adapted for broadcasting, recalling the great moments in the history of an institution which, started in Geneva, then became universal.

A Hundred Years of Red Cross History, a narrative account accompanied by musical sound-effects, arranged by André Zumbach, is very moving. In a short captivating recital the author recalls the beginning of a humanitarian epic, one century old today. With the special sound effects, she uses the documents themselves, such as certain messages received by the Central Tracing Agency, describing the suffering of the wounded and the prisoners, mentioning the sacrifice made by those who died in the service of the Red Cross. The story starts with Hiroshima devastated by the atomic bomb ; it is also there that it ends, with an appeal for peace, to be secured by men of goodwill in all countries.

This emission, organized as usual by the Broadcasting and Television Office of the ICRC, directed by Mr. G. Kuhne, had one of the largest audiences in the world : 37 countries participated. It started with a "multiplex" during which all the Broadcasting Societies which could, replied direct to the appeal of Geneva. The versions arranged in English and Spanish by the Swiss Short-Wave Service were distributed throughout the world. An Arabic version was also made by the Lebanese Broadcasting Services.

THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED

The action first of all. Since its foundation a hundred years ago, the International Committee has continuously brought relief to war victims. To fulfil this particular vocation, it has sent delegates all over the world, who have intervened, frequently at great personal risk, between the armed and the unarmed, detainer and detainee, combatant and wounded, the strong and the weak.

In order to carry out its action more effectively and to ensure its smooth running, the Committee has, right from the outset, felt the need to fix and define its doctrine which belongs to the whole of the Red Cross. Gustave Moynier, its first President, laid the foundations, which Max Huber and then Jean Pictet have built upon. What they have provided is an instrument of work, a kind of formula of action, a pledge of endurance.

But the Committee has never rested on its laurels. Only now, with its Centenary approaching, has it realized that its history still remains to be written.

It is worth writing and not only because it throws light on the history of all the National Societies, and all the other Red Cross institutions, but because the history of the Committee is also a particular approach to the whole of history. It begins with *A Memory of Solferino*. This book caused a sensation because it showed war in an unusual light. It depicted the other side of war, the dark and unknown side.

Since Solferino and the Italian Campaign of 1859, innumerable conflicts have arisen. Almost without interruption the International Committee has carried on a work to which millions of men owe their lives without knowing it. The ICRC is in fact a silent witness and a discreet actor. In preparing to open its archives, it is perhaps departing somewhat from a course of conduct from which it has rarely swerved. But in the interest of the victims of war, it has a

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duty not only to make itself better known, but to give a perpetual reminder of what war is, viewed from close quarters.

The rôle of the Committee has been immense in the field of the law of war, of which it is the most fruitful source. Through the Geneva Conventions, it is also its influence which makes itself felt, some of its spirit which penetrates the closed world of barbed wire and watch towers. This action through law holds a large place in the history which the Committee is going to make available to what it hopes will be a large public.

Under the general title *History of the International Committee of the Red Cross*, a first volume will appear in the month of July, edited by "Plon" in Paris. A German edition, published by "Les Editions générales", Geneva, with the collaboration of the *Nouvelle Gazette* of Zurich, will appear at the end of October. Still further translations are anticipated.

According to estimates, the second volume will appear under the same conditions in 1965. The idea of publishing a supplementary volume of illustrations benefiting from the enormous amount of iconographic documentation collected for the Centenary, is in the process of being studied.

And finally, we would like to mention that the editing of this work has been entrusted to Mr. Pierre Boissier, delegate of the ICRC, and author of already a great number of studies on the rules of war.

**CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES
AND GOOD WISHES
RECEIVED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE**

The International Committee of the Red Cross has received numerous messages on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of its foundation. The *International Review* started publishing them in its March and April numbers of 1963. Most of these from the National Societies contain, at the same time, a few words of thanks for the silver-gilt medal awarded by the ICRC as a token of gratitude. We continue therefore to publish the letters and telegrams which we have received and which are most of them signed by the Presidents of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Referring your letter february fifth and medal thereof cma fifteenth general assembly of japanese red cross adopted unanimously following resolution today which we have honour to transmit you quote fifteenth general assembly of japanese red cross felicitates hundredth anniversary of icrc cma praises icrc for its distinguished services rendered to humanity up to date and prays for its further prosperity unquote.

The Irish Red Cross Society

The warmest thanks of the Irish Red Cross are extended to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the Centenary Medal which we received recently and which we are very proud to accept.

Our Society extends hearty congratulations to the International Committee on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of its foundation and sends best wishes for the success of the work of the International Committee in the future.

Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Nous avons le plaisir de vous annoncer que nous avons reçu la médaille de vermeil annoncée dans votre lettre du 11 février 1963.

C'est un précieux souvenir qui nous incitera à faire des efforts de plus en plus grands pour mieux servir la Croix-Rouge, et nous vous en remercions sincèrement.

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Red Cross of Monaco

En témoignage de l'appui que les Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge ont apporté à votre bienfaisante institution, il a été décerné une Médaille de vermeil à notre Société.

Je voudrais vous dire combien le Conseil d'Administration de la Croix-Rouge monégasque a été sensible à cette délicate attention et vous assurer en même temps du profond attachement qu'il porte à une institution dont la noblesse et l'efficacité s'affirment chaque jour davantage.

The New Zealand Red Cross Society

The New Zealand Red Cross Society wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of your Committee's commemorative medal on the occasion of the Centenary of the I.C.R.C. This handsome gift will find a cherished place amongst the valuables of our Society.

May we take this opportunity of conveying to the International Committee our congratulations on the activities of your organisation during the past hundred years and to extend greetings to your members on this occasion. We would assure you of our continued co-operation and support in your endeavours for the relief of suffering and distress throughout the world.

Bolivian Red Cross

El Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja ha otorgado una Medalla de Plata Dorada a nuestra Cruz Roja Boliviana en homenaje a los servicios prestados a la causa humanitaria.

El Directorio Nacional de la Cruz Roja Boliviana ha dispuesto expresar por mi intermedio su calido agradecimiento por éste homenaje que compromete nuestro permanente empeño en el servicio humanitario.

Guatemalan Red Cross

Compenetrada de la importancia histórica que en el mundo de las ideas humanitarias tiene la celebración del Primer Centenario de nuestra Institución mundial, se une fervorosamente a sus Sociedades hermanas, regocijándose al felicitar al Comité Internacional por su magnífica labor que le ha conquistado la gratitud de todos los pueblos de la tierra, conscientes de la nobleza y generosidad de la obra.

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross has the honour to acknowledge, with deepest gratitude, receipt of the beautiful gold-plated medal presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of its foundation.

The medal will be displayed for the public on various occasions and remain well treasured as a valuable remembrance of the Society's partici-

pation at the International Committee of Red Cross for which the Society has been very proud and privilege to serve. With the Centenary year Red Cross celebrations the Society wishes to re-affirm its continuance of international cooperation for this world-wide Red Cross movement.

On this World Red Cross Day, the Society avails itself of this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation and best wishes to the International Committee.

Yugoslav Red Cross

Du congrès de la Croix-Rouge yougoslave et de la célébration du centenaire nous envoyons les salutations au comité international de la Croix-Rouge avec nos meilleurs vœux pour son futur travail dans le domaine humanitaire et la lutte pour la paix.

Indian Red Cross Society

Have great pleasure in conveying you centenary greetings from our annual general meeting held tenth may and also gratitude for centenary medal.

Tunisian Red Crescent

Vous avez bien voulu nous faire part de la décision prise par votre Comité, de décerner aux Sociétés nationales, une médaille de vermeil, à l'occasion du Centenaire.

Elle constitue une véritable œuvre d'art, symbole magnifique de l'origine du mouvement de la Croix-Rouge, et fait notre admiration tant par le fini de son exécution que par l'idée qui l'a inspirée.

Profondément touchée de la délicate attention du Comité international, notre Société lui en exprime sa vive gratitude et l'assure de sa collaboration entière et sincère pour poursuivre la tâche si noble et si belle que la Croix-Rouge s'est assignée.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Formerly : International Bulletin of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1869

Argentine

The review Cruz Roja Argentina (Buenos Aires, 1962, No. 386) has published an article entitled "The Argentine Red Cross and Disasters", by Dr. Francisco J. Martone, President of the National Red Cross, which explains in an original manner how a National Red Cross can act in the event of disasters. These problems are important and it gives us pleasure to reproduce Dr. Martone's article :

The Argentine Red Cross, faithful to a resolution of the IIInd Conference of Berlin in 1869 stating in particular that the activities of Relief Societies in time of peace are necessary for the vigorous development of the Societies and the supplying of aid and relief in the calamities which can strike countries in peacetime, is ideal for the preparation of their action in time of war, seeks to put it into practice by every possible means, similarly to its sister Societies. In the same way, taking its inspiration from the resolutions of the Conferences of Geneva in 1884 (Resolution VII), St. Petersburg in 1902 (Resolution XII) and Geneva in 1923, it has created a relief bureau which possesses sections in its various provincial branches which are genuine "regional or local committees".

Heedful of the resolutions of the General Council and of the work of the League and the International Committee, it co-ordinates its assistance efforts in the event of national or international disasters so as to give aid along the lines prescribed, in fulfilment of the resolutions of the 1934 Tokyo Conference, of the Board of Governors of 1936, 1946 and 1950 and of those passed in Stockholm in 1948.

At home, it brings aid according to its means, helping those in failing health to take their place in society, since it is well aware that medicine today has become "reconstructive" and social. Moreover, it considers that each individual should bring a personal element to his action and contribute by his own effort to defend

what is a legitimate right, the right to health and mutual well-being. It is during great disasters that the Society's auxiliary service intervenes but it is, of course, always standing ready to face its tasks calmly and without need of improvisation.

The plan of action is as follows :

The Argentine Red Cross possesses a General Directorate for emergency and medical assistance, which can be considered as a command unit whose orders are carried out in each provincial branch and which acts in the event of public calamity (disasters, earthquakes, floods, cataclysms, fire, land-slides, etc.). To give warning either of great events which might endanger human life or of serious disasters (protection against radiation, contamination of every description, rescue work, removal of debris, excavations, guard against theft, civil defence against noxious or dangerous substances, transport of wounded, resuscitation, nursing, etc.) and taking into account the fact that the effectiveness of the relief depends on the promptness with which the alarm is given and on the immediate broadcasting of a state of alert to first-aid workers, of the rapid, sufficient and effective use of the means available and of the co-ordinated organisation of forces, the Argentine Red Cross has drawn up the following programme :

1. Adoption of the initials A.M.E. (*Auxilio Medico Emergencia*).
2. Co-ordination of all existing means, public or private, in a community, province or nation.
3. Co-ordination as far as possible between nations, so that they are ready for the creation of regional centres capable of acting rapidly at the outbreak of disasters, on an international level.
4. Appointment, in each regional centre, of people (emergency assistance committee) who endeavour to form teams of a permanent character (doctors, first-aiders, etc.). They must have the necessary equipment available, direct the work which circumstances require, while trying to maintain at all times the best possible liaison with the Government authorities, the League, the ICRC and other private institutions.

Action must be taken in various fields and in agreement with the different public and private services :

- a) *Telecommunications* : Press, radio, television.
- b) *Relief and rescue* : Fire service.
- c) *Work and transport* : Ministry of Public Works, Mines, Highways, Army (engineers). National health organisations, State Electricity and Gas.
- d) *Police and traffic control* : Federal and Provincial Police, National Constabulary, Traffic Police, Railway Services, Private Transport (voluntary), Private Aviation, Automobile Club, Touring Club, Undertakers.
- e) *Medical and relief assistance* : Health Service (on the municipal, provincial and national levels). Close relations with the League Relief Bureau and the National Red Cross Societies.
- f) *Sea and river police* : Department of the Navy, National Maritime Prefecture, Coastguards, etc.

In this respect, and with the sister Societies of the American continent in mind, the Argentine Red Cross has expressed the following wishes :

1. That all Red Cross Societies on the American continent co-ordinate their forces to ensure unity of action with regard to relief in each zone.
2. That each National Red Cross Society and the persons who direct the emergency or relief assistance services co-operate with the public and private authorities and ensure the unity of command and action, the latter being decentralised.
3. That in each National Society a commission responsible for emergency assistance be appointed, whose members must endeavour to form permanent relief teams capable of acting rapidly and effectively. A " medical depot " must be organised for the necessary equipment.
4. That each Red Cross, as part of its emergency or relief actions, ensure the formation of brigades upon which it can call in the event of disasters of every description.

Belgium

On the initiative of its Junior Section, the Belgian Red Cross has organized a competition amongst the young of drawings relating to the Geneva Conventions.

This idea met with the greatest success, as can be seen when one looks through the excellent review *Jeunesse Servir*, which gives a selection of some of these drawings. This is a most effective method of teaching. It is in fact certain that young people, having been given the opportunity of thinking about the Geneva Conventions, first of all in their choice of subject, then in their drawings in relation to the texts, will retain in their minds the humanitarian principles thus illustrated.

Furthermore, the Belgian Ministry of Education and Culture has decided to organize a mobile exhibition of 126 drawings selected from the best entries submitted to the competition. This exhibition will certainly contribute to awaken interest in the Geneva Conventions in Belgium. The Red Cross world should be appreciative of this most enterprising undertaking.

Great Britain

The periodical News Review of the British Red Cross Society has published a special number dedicated to the Centenary of our movement. It gives a good outline of the numerous activities of this National Society and we will quote some passages from its introductory article.

To the ordinary man in the street the image of the Red Cross is unreservedly associated with the relief of suffering in wartime. This is understandable, for the movement was born out of war to operate primarily in time of war. But a century of history has extended its work to helping those in need whenever and wherever they are.

During the Second World War, Red Cross services to prisoners of war—and especially its parcels service—gained so firm and extensive a hold on the public mind that they seemed likely to obliterate the original duty of the Red Cross. The Prisoner of War Convention of 1929 was new and untried when the war broke out. There was very little reference to the Red Cross in it and few prisoners could be expected to envisage quite where the Convention was likely to benefit them, or precisely how the Red Cross was to improvise to meet new situations not covered by the written texts and to carry through projects which had never been thought of before . . .

In adopting an aim for Centenary Year, the Society decided upon one of its activities that has greatly developed since the war : aid to the disabled and handicapped. Here is something in which adult and junior members equally have taken a hand. The Junior Recrodis Club highlights one aspect ; rather different from any other of its kind, the Club was the outcome of one of the camping holidays for handicapped children which have become a feature of Junior Red Cross work throughout the country during the summer months, and which are increasing in number year by year. Much of the spirit of these holiday camps has infiltrated the Junior Recrodis Club : the same carefree enjoyment is displayed by the disabled children who come to these fortnightly gatherings and, for the Junior Red Cross members who run them, the same opportunities of practical service, of developing a sense of responsibility, patience, sympathy and powers of leadership, the importance of which cannot be too strongly emphasized since the future of the Society rests with its Junior members.

From the young we pass to the aged, whose welfare has been a growing concern for a number of years and was brought into prominence in 1947, at the time that the Society was establishing the first of its old people's homes. A recent study established the value of old people's homes created and administrated by private enterprise . . .

Underlying the whole of the Society's publicity campaign throughout Centenary Year is the plea for more recruits, embodied in the slogan " We need you to help others ". In time of need the Red Cross has never lacked public support ; people will respond if only they are asked and told how and where they can help . . .

We have endeavoured in this commemorative issue to cover broadly some of the Society's major achievements at home and overseas. These would be incomplete without some reference to the work of our Overseas Branches, many of whom have by now become national societies, and to the Voluntary Aid Detachments: the basic structure of our membership, the corps d'élite of the British Red Cross Society, who have played such an important part in our history since their foundation of fifty years ago.

In passing, we would like to remind our readers of the place occupied in the Society's history by its magazine, which is now entering the forty-ninth year of its publication. It was at a meeting of the Executive Committee on 19th January, 1914, that the Chairman laid the first copy on the table.

Nineteen sixty-three is a year for reflection ; a year for looking forward and a year for celebrating . . .

Liberia

Mr. Gerald C. Coron, Assistant Regional Director for the South-eastern Area Office of the American National Red Cross, recently spent eight months in Liberia as League of Red Cross Societies Delegate charged with helping the National Society to reorganize its structure and develop its activities. The result of his efforts is a perfect example of the League's technical assistance to a National Society. There is an interview in the Monthly News and Report (1963, No. 1) published by the League, which gives a very good idea of certain possibilities and difficulties in the task being undertaken today in Africa by the Red Cross and which we consider worth reproducing.

Mr. Coron, how did you approach your mission ?

First I contacted Government authorities and made a quick tour of the whole country to study its characteristics, the needs of the population, and to find out what the Red Cross would be able to do for them. I talked with farmers, teachers, doctors,

administrators—and I soon realized that the Red Cross had an immense rôle to play in both social and humanitarian fields. Imagine, if you will, that 75 per cent of the children are undernourished ; many of them do not have shoes, and there are innumerable cases of hookworm. Tuberculosis is still uncontrolled in the country ; 5 per cent of the population are tubercular.

To which spheres of activity did you give particular attention ?

Hygiene and health education, as you may surmise. Working with the Public Health Services, we opened a dispensary in Monrovia where 500 children, from birth to six years of age, are treated each month under the direction of a pediatrician and four nurses. A milk station was also opened in connection with the dispensary.

The young are the best distribution agents for rules of hygiene. Junior Red Cross has now spread into all the local chapters, and in 12 schools the Juniors are responsible for cleanliness. Our project also plans for Juniors to construct toilets in all schools, and cultivate gardens.

First aid has been developed as well ; for example, basic principles have been instilled in six schools in Monrovia and at the National Police Academy where nine instructors have been trained. We principally emphasized artificial respiration, treatment of injuries, individual hygiene, and the treatment of snakebite. In two schools at Monrovia, we gave Home Nursing courses ; individual hygiene, how to make a bed, how to care for the sick, for a new baby, etc. . . .

What is the structure of the Liberian Society ?

The structure is essentially democratic and adapted to the administrative and sociological characteristics of the country. At the head of the Society is a Board of Governors composed of 44 members and representing the entire country. The main job of this Board is to define the general policy of the Liberian Red Cross. There is a National Office at Monrovia which acts as an executive secretariat and includes an Executive Secretary and three field Delegates. I worked particularly with them, and we trained them in all fields so that they are able to travel throughout

the country to organize local committees, teach first aid, organize Junior Red Cross in the schools and, above all, explain the general objectives of the Red Cross. In this way we opened 13 local chapters, distributed somewhat according to the administrative divisions of the country. Each chapter is made up of a Board of Directors, first aid services and Junior Red Cross. The Monrovia chapter has 50 members who have elected a representative to the Board of Governors.

What are the future plans of the Liberian Red Cross ?

Next summer, the Red Cross will train teachers in first aid. We have a five-year plan aimed at training a large majority of the students. The programme of disaster relief has begun, and it is planned to give local chapters the responsibility of furnishing a shelter for victims in their areas and distributing food and clothing.

In addition, to commemorate the Centenary, the Liberian Red Cross plans to train a theatrical group which will present scenes of Red Cross activities, or to give a parade on the theme " What is the Red Cross ? " There will also be special radio programmes, and a series of six Red Cross stamps will be issued.

United States

The American Red Cross held its 38th Annual Convention in May 1963 in Philadelphia at which more than 4,000 delegates were present. On that occasion, Mr. John F. Kennedy, President of the United States and Honorary President of the National Society, sent a message to the American Red Cross which was read out at the inaugural session, the purport of which was as follows :

I am very pleased to send greetings to the delegates and guests assembled for the 38th American Red Cross Convention. Your national convention has special significance this year, since it is held in observance

of the Centenary of the international Red Cross movement. Your meeting is thus an important link in a chain of commemorative events which will be held by nations throughout the world to honor Henry Dunant and the birth of the Red Cross humanitarian revolution.

As the world-wide Red Cross pays tribute to its founders, it is appropriate to reflect on the significance of the Geneva Conventions. In the history of international law, the Geneva Conventions are among the first codified laws freely subscribed to by all civilized peoples. The rights they guarantee are common to all men, without regard for nationality, race, or creed. They are the cornerstones of Red Cross, and have led, through the establishment of Red Cross Societies in some 90 nations, to an international force for unity which transcends all boundaries.

Red Cross is the medium through which all men are brothers. It is through the work of the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross that the alleviation of human suffering caused by natural disasters, war, and disease—anywhere on earth—becomes a shared responsibility of all mankind.

The American National Red Cross, with its flexible and growing program of service to the American people, and through its programs of mutual assistance with other Red Cross Societies, commands the respect of the entire world.

It continues to strengthen its programs of service to the Armed Forces and their families. It serves instantly and unfailingly to lift the despair of those who suffer pain and loss through natural disasters. It works to train our youth to become part of the world community, and it works to teach young and old alike the methods of accident prevention and safety.

I congratulate the American National Red Cross for its past contributions to the American people. And, I commend its participation in the international activities of the League of Red Cross Societies.

As Red Cross moves into its second century of service to mankind, I wish you every success.

At the conclusion of the session, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Representative to the United Nations, delivered an address to the delegates in Philadelphia of which we give the following main extracts :

... There is a community of interest between the UN and the Red Cross : both are organizations dedicated to alleviating, and ultimately eliminating, not only man's inhumanity to man, but suffering, pain and unhappiness no matter what the source.

Both the United Nations in its political and social fields, and the Red Cross in its volunteer humanitarian area, are progressing together toward the unification of men in international brotherhood. I know of no finer cause.

However, there is a basic difference. In instances of conflict between nations and within nations, the UN at times is called on to take sides. The Red Cross never. It always occupies the "in-between world of impartiality". And regardless how you define neutrality, the fact remains that in all political disputes, the Red Cross can and must stay independent, and aloof. "The rights and wrongs, the politics, are not its business . . . but the victims are." And long may it continue just that way!

So it is a great privilege to come to speak to you on this occasion celebrating the hundredth birthday of what must surely be the world's most respected and respectable veteran! It is also a unique privilege, for it is rare indeed to find oneself celebrating either people or organizations to whom public opinion has a wholly approving response.

You hardly need to be reminded on such an occasion of the vast scope of the work done by the Red Cross Society of America. You all know that it has brought comfort and help to millions of homes. Soldiers, prisoners of war, bewildered families, the aged, the neglected, communities caught overwhelmed by disaster—the list is endless of people to whom the uniform of the Red Cross workers is the beacon light of help and comfort effectively on the scene.

To talk of these familiar Missions of Mercy, to give any idea of its fruitfulness, would occupy us happily through several banquets. But it is only one half of the work, and I hope you will forgive me, as a diplomat laboring in the not always fertile vineyard of world politics, for concentrating on the supreme international significance of the work done for the world community by the Red Cross of America and its world-wide web of sister societies.

As I have suggested, the links between the International Red Cross movement and the United Nations itself are very close. In 1946, the General Assembly of the UN called on all its members to promote cooperation between their national Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies. The Geneva Conventions, sponsored and worked out by the Red Cross, support and complement the UN's own Declaration of Human Rights. Specialized UN agencies, such as the World Health Organization or the Children's Fund, work closely with the Red Cross. The UN itself has appealed to the Red Cross in many cases—in Palestine, in Hungary, in the Congo, in Cuba—where Red Cross action was clearly indispensable.

So, as United States Representative to the UN, I am proud to have this opportunity to salute this great institution whose work so closely parallels and indeed on occasion completes the activities of our world institution.

But the international significance of the Red Cross goes further than these facts and mechanics of cooperation. Its contribution is, of course, in part an extension of the humanitarian work it does here at home. But I believe the contribution goes further, for it underlines for us some of the most urgent problems faced by our insanely unstable world society and points beyond them, if not to solutions, then at least to something hardly less precious—to the possibility of solutions . . .

. . . The Red Cross' utter dedication to *his* service, the growing speed and sophistication of their means of action, the setting up of permanent disaster squads to meet human tragedy as soon as it arises—in all this, I confess, I see another "last best hope" that "one day the burdens will be lifted from the shoulders of all mankind".

The work has begun. The devotion and dedication *must* prove infectious. In our Pandora-box of miseries still lives the fair spirit of hope. And it is for this above all, as the Red Cross begins its second century with new tasks and growing responsibilities opening up before it—it is above all for this contribution of enduring hope that we turn to it with gratitude, salute it with joy and wish for it a hundred more years as fruitful and rewarding as the last.

CORRECTION

In the February 1963 issue we mentioned the text of the message addressed by Mr. de Valera to the members of the Irish Red Cross Society, on the occasion of the Centenary Year of the Red Cross. We regret that an error crept into the English edition. Mr. Eamon de Valera is President of Ireland and President of the Irish Red Cross.

The inauguration in Geneva of the Henry Dunant memorial

In 1959 a national subscription was launched in Switzerland to erect a monument in Geneva and at Heiden in memory of the author of *A Memory of Solferino*. A national committee was formed for this purpose of which Mr. Alfred Borel was President and Mr. Max Hochstaetter was Secretary-General.

An article was published in the *International Review* when a memorial was unveiled on October 28, 1962 at Heiden, a village in eastern Switzerland in which Henry Dunant passed his old age and where he died.¹ The memorial which was to be erected in Geneva was inaugurated on May 8, 1963 and presented to the State and City authorities of Geneva at a ceremony which took place in the Bastions gardens.

The memorial, which was the work of the sculptor Jacques Probst, is of bronze, symbolizing assistance given to human suffering.² An angel stretches out an arm as if to protect the world from war. On the left there is a group of figures representing the wounded and on the right another group representing refugees. The marble base bears the following inscription: "*A Henry Dunant 1828-1910, Initiateur de l'œuvre internationale de la Croix-Rouge, Promoteur des Conventions de Genève.*"

The inauguration took place in the presence of the Chief of the Swiss Political Department, Mr. F. T. Wahlen, representing the Federal authorities, a large number of leading personalities of the State and City of Geneva, members of the diplomatic corps and of international organizations established in Geneva, as well as representatives of international and national Red Cross institutions. Members of the Dunant family were also present.

¹ See *International Review*, December 1962.

² *Plate.*

Mr. Borel, in the name of the Geneva Committee, spoke a few words of praise to the sculptor and thanked all those whose generosity had made it possible for a memorial to be placed in honour of Henry Dunant in the town of his birth. Then, after the unveiling, he presented the memorial to the municipal authorities. Mr. P. Bouffard, Administrative Councillor, in reply, assured the donating Committee that the City of Geneva would take care not only of the memorial, but would also "guard the more delicate symbol of the Red Cross which is celebrating its Centenary this year in Geneva and in every corner of the world".

Guests and members of the public then went to the Aula of the University for the commemorative ceremony.¹ Mr. Jean Treina, Vice-President of the Geneva State Council, opened the proceedings by pointing out that the generosity of those who had enabled the memorial to be erected demonstrated the respect and gratitude felt for this far-sighted visionary, which permitted Geneva and Switzerland to play a special international rôle.

Henry Dunant's work thus had wide repercussions. This man all of whose thought was aimed at improving the lot of others, who so intensely felt other men's needs, was the harbinger of the most generous ideas which he showed in his writing and in his words. Taking little care of his own affairs, he was absorbed rather in those of the more unfortunate, the humble, those who were suffering. None of their needs escaped this keen spirit and he always found strangely practical solutions to problems. This dreamer in fact accomplished things. At least, if he was not always able to put his ideas into practice, the age in which we live shows us that the solutions which he suggested had nothing utopian about them. A visionary he certainly was. But his visions were greatly to the point. Listen to the strong words he used, a convinced pacifist and appalled by international rivalries, when addressing himself to the men of his own century. We also would all benefit today from these words :

"Stimulate then your ingenious inventors who perfect their weapons of destruction with such pleasure and enthusiasm ! Load them with honours and money ! Be rivals as to who can destroy the most beautiful works of art, the pride of civilization . . . But do not forget that then that civilization of which you are so proud will disappear, and with it your well-being, your trade, your industry, your agriculture, and also perhaps your country's freedom and the happiness of your homes."

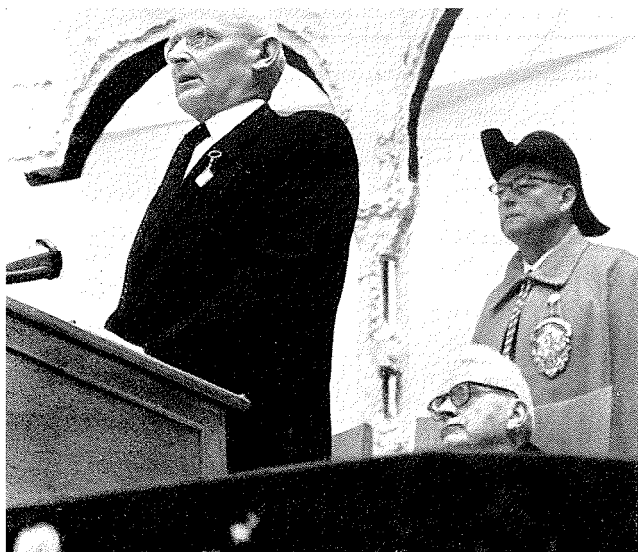
¹ Plate.

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Memorial inaugurated in Geneva on May 8, 1963

Ceremony on the occasion of the
inauguration of the memorial to
Henry Dunant



Mr. Wahlen



Mr. Boissier



Mr. Treina

Let this grave warning be heard by each one of us, since it concerns us all. May Henry Dunant's message of friendship be heard throughout the world as has the mission of the Red Cross, which he instigated and which renders his memory imperishable."

Then Mr. F. T. Wahlen, Federal Councillor, delivered the following address :

We are paying tribute today to Henry Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, to this citizen of Geneva with the generous heart, enthusiastic and profound, to the promoter of this great idea whose universal renown has rebounded for a hundred years on the town of his birth and also on Switzerland.

It is in fact a great honour for our country to have seen the Red Cross born on its soil and to have welcomed the first international conference whose purpose it was to mitigate the sufferings of combatants wounded in the field. Thanks to the 1864 Convention the foundations of humanitarian law were laid.

For the first time in history, so often darkened by war, a glimmer of hope was kindled in the hearts of men. From then on the savagery of battle was to be softened for the soldier who had been struck down, placed hors de combat. His state was to be no longer one of despair, abandoned without aid amongst the dying.

This humanitarian law did not remain a dead letter : two years after its initial codification it was given application during the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. It was then that its merits could be seen by all. In spite of the violence which leads men to fight each other, the Red Cross has for a hundred years defended itself step by step against war. It has never admitted defeat. In 1906 there was the Convention protecting the sick as well as the wounded ; 1929 a new convention, this time relative to prisoners of war, and, finally, in 1949 the Convention for the protection of civilian populations in time of war.

On each occasion fresh instruments brought to international law factors of legal and humane qualities of the widest extent which we know as the Law of Geneva. Ladies and Gentlemen, your City can be proud of having given its name to that law which aims at mitigating suffering and limiting destruction.

Have we not seen, after intervals of twenty years, the strengthening and the spreading throughout the world of the right to protection against the horrors of war? To the twelve signatures affixed to the Convention of 1864 can be added those of some eighty States which today recognize the diplomatic texts of the Geneva institution.

That Dunant drew up this charter here cannot surprise anyone who knows the spirit which has animated Geneva over the centuries : the solicitude for respecting the individual, sensibility over the distress of others, generosity,

a sense of reality and tenacity. It was natural therefore that this work saw the light of day in such an atmosphere.

The ideas, the ideal which Dunant shared with his fellow citizens, General Dufour, Moynier, Dr. Appia and Dr. Maunoir, to name only the founders, have been adopted over several decades by their Swiss compatriots and by men of goodwill throughout the world. Thus, following a long tradition, the Red Cross has radiated Henry Dunant's principles far beyond our frontiers. Through their universality of purpose they have made a great contribution to our country's reputation abroad.

Switzerland indeed owes much to Henry Dunant. The prestige of the white cross has been enhanced by that of the Red Cross. The Federal Council knows this and I have come here today to tell you, in its name, how much it has at heart to render this tribute of esteem to the memory of the illustrious Genevese.

Dunant encountered great difficulties ; his efforts were not always appreciated as they should have been. But, towards the end of his life, after having been forgotten for so long, he enjoyed the honours which his work merited, to be awarded the Nobel Prize.

For each Swiss, Dunant is both a magnificent and a stimulating example. He shows us that ideas exist which triumph over every obstacle, because they are right. It is not necessary to be powerful for this to happen, they finally impose themselves on all.

Aware of the quality and the greatness of the Red Cross ideal, the whole of Switzerland, through the voice of its authorities, feels it to be its duty today to recall the memory of Henry Dunant, who has deserved well of his country.

Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC then spoke as follows :

A tribute which some might consider to be somewhat tardy, has been paid today to the memory of Henry Dunant. This has been skilfully fashioned out of stone and bronze. It has been designed for future generations which will learn that in this city a man was born whose mission it was to persuade other men that there is a limit to violence, which must be halted and contained.

If soldiers have the duty to fight and to kill, a yet higher duty must oblige them to terminate their fighting once the adversary has been wounded or disarmed. From this injunction, which all can understand, has sprung a fertile harvest of principles, laws and rules which constitute what is known as the Red Cross.

Amidst the different religions, philosophies and social doctrines, the Red Cross has appeared as an appeal, then as an engagement calling upon all human beings, whoever or wherever they may be, to struggle against suffering and against death itself.

Has this struggle been victorious ? Certainly the Geneva Conventions, children of that great Genevese, have saved and will continue to save countless more lives. The International Committee of the Red Cross bears witness to this here.

But this victory of which mankind can well be proud is fragile and endlessly menaced. Science has placed at the service of violence weapons whose powers of destruction continue to increase. If a new war were to break out to-morrow, would another Henry Dunant be found to care for the wounded in their distress calling upon compassionate hearts ?

I am convinced that the miracle of Solferino would be repeated, since the Red Cross will know how to face the reality of the future. Once again it will win the cause of life and of this those who will look upon this monument of the Bastions will be persuaded.

If Henry Dunant launched his appeal a hundred years ago and if he has been heard, this is because he placed his confidence in man who can and must be stronger than the forces of evil. If his contemporaries did not always understand him and if he sometimes felt himself misunderstood and abandoned, he never once doubted his mission. It is this faith and this courage which he bequeathed to the work which he created. In the fierce encounters which have taken place during the past hundred years, his example must have given comfort to many millions of men.

The work has, however, not ceased to expand. Since 1949 it has extended its protection to civilian populations in enemy-occupied territories, to the victims of civil war and it comes to the aid more and more of persons overwhelmed by natural disasters, floods, earthquakes, fire and famine. The National Societies, ever more active, assisting those in every walk of life, struggle against occupational illness and give protection to children and support the aged.

The Red Cross is everywhere present. Its flag, which this year will fly over five continents, belongs to all who give themselves to Henry Dunant's ideal, that spirit which presses onward towards fresh conquests over suffering. This certainty gives comfort and, above all, hope.

Finally, Mr. Bernard Gagnebin, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of Geneva University, made an analysis of Henry Dunant's personality and work in a lecture the text of which can be found at the beginning of our Review.

A reception then followed in the foyer of the Grand Théâtre, where Mr. Dussoix, Mayor of the City of Geneva, greeted the guests of the cantonal and municipal authorities. Dr. Edouard Wyss-Dunant then thanked all those present, the authorities and institutions in the name of Henry Dunant's family.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

The World Health Organization devotes to our movement a very fine number of its magazine *World Health*, entitled *Red Cross Centenary Album*. This includes photographs, some of which are in colour, together with descriptive texts connected with the principal catastrophes, wars, natural disasters, which since 1859, that is to say since Solferino, have torn various parts of the world asunder. On looking at these pictures others appear which call to mind relief actions accomplished under the sign of the Red Cross, representing great efforts to save, as quickly as possible, what could still be saved.

We can relive the six-year tragedy on a world scale of the Second World War summed up as follows : " Entire armies melted like wax in a brazier, leaving behind them men fleeing, millions of wounded and prisoners. ICRC delegates carried out hundreds of missions. Ten died while accomplishing their duty . . . wherever there was suffering the mere sight of a sign-plate bearing the Red Cross raised boundless hopes " . . .

Under the heading, *Flight, hunger and fear*, the misery of civilian populations is then recalled : " As war swept over Europe, millions of persons fled from their houses and took to the road. Families were scattered to the winds, millions of civilians were deported and interned . . ." Here again the ICRC had its rôle to play : the vast card-index of its Central Tracing Agency, destined originally for prisoners of war, of whom there is a striking picture, also contains the names of missing civilians.

The Album also contains photographs of many natural disasters during the course of which the National Societies have never ceased from saving lives, organizing relief distributions, caring for the wounded, the sick . . .

Due tribute is given both by word and illustration to the workers of our movement, of the countless tasks which they now have to undertake, tasks which far exceed the traditional action of the Red Cross, extending to the most varied social problems. Other passages, full of great interest, describe particular subjects such as the activities of a delegate of the ICRC during the Spanish Civil War, and "In the Congo: Red Cross and WHO", testimony to fruitful co-operation, and finally, "The great adventure of human blood", in which the benefits of blood transfusion are described as well as the ever greater rôle assumed by National Societies in this sphere.

This splendid publication thus calls to mind a hundred years of world history, a century during which the Red Cross has not ceased to be present, through the International Committee, the League and the National Societies. The Director of WHO, Dr. M. G. Candau, emphasizes, in an introductory tribute, the composition of the motive force of the humanitarian idea behind a movement which has now spread to all nations :

At the start of the centenary year of that historic event, the foundation of the Red Cross, it is fitting that the World Health Organization should pay homage to an institution whose rôle and achievements it is well able to appreciate.

The last hundred years have amply demonstrated the sagacity of the men who in creating the Red Cross sought to unify, foster and protect throughout the world those devoted individual efforts which, scattered, would be incapable of meeting the needs that in our modern world may arise at any moment from armed conflict or natural disaster. In addition to applying the humanitarian conventions of which it is the originator and guardian, the Red Cross has been a universal source of comfort and succour in circumstances where it alone was able to answer calls for help through its International Committee and the national Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun that together form the League.

There is more than symbolic significance in the fact that the headquarters of the World Health Organization were established in Geneva, the birthplace of the Red Cross and the world centre of its activity. From the very beginning, this proximity has favoured a constant and

fraternal co-operation that has been all the easier to realize since some of the basic principles of the older body are reflected in the WHO Constitution. Instances of co-operation in the recent past spring readily to mind : there was occasion to render immediate and extensive assistance to a large country that had newly achieved independence but whose people at the same time found themselves suddenly deprived of even the indispensable minimum of health protection ; there was also in another country the urgent need to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for thousands of sufferers from mass poisoning. In addition to such emergency measures—and there have been many others—the daily contact maintained between the Red Cross and WHO makes it possible for effective if unobtrusive concerted action to be taken at a moment's notice.

The World Health Organization is proud of its association with the great enterprise that sprang from the generous mind of Henry Dunant, and expresses the wish that in the centuries to come the Red Cross may continue to exert its efforts, which are among the most noble that man has ever pursued.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

It is known that Mr. Jean S. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the International Committee of the Red Cross has published a book on this subject, which excited universal interest in Red-Cross circles. This book was also the source of inspiration of the commission, which drafted the declaration of the Red Cross principles.¹ This text was adopted by the Council of Delegates in Prague, in 1961.²

Moreover, since its publication, much time has been devoted to the study of this book and to the ideas—so important to all of us—contained therein. One of the last studies was published by Dr. Walter Gruber, Secretary General of the "Landesverband" Baden Württemberg, in a recent number of the "Deutsches Rotes Kreuz", the Review of the German Red Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany (1962, No. 10). Dr. Walter Gruber, enlightened by Mr. Pictet's teachings, analyses what the principle of "universality" is. We think therefore, that it would be of interest to quote a few passages from this valuable contribution to the study of the Red Cross doctrine.

So far, the most important contribution to the study of the theme of *Universality*, is the one by J. S. Pictet, in his book *Red Cross Principles*. This work is a real guide to us. Moreover, during a session of the Austrian Red Cross in Vienna on May 19, 1962, Mr. Pictet treated the same subject but in a new light. His reflections were published in French and English under the title of "The Doctrine of the Red Cross" in the June 1962 number of the *International Review of the Red Cross* and in German and Spanish in the supplement of the same review.

The central idea of the conference, held in Vienna, is in the following sentence: "I have, moreover, arrived at the conclusion that the future of the Red Cross rests in its universality, in the

¹ *Red Cross Principles*, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva 1956.

² *International Review*, November 1961.

acceptance of the humanitarian principles by all men and all nations."

In his book as well as in his lecture, Mr. Pictet underlines the fact that no efforts should be made to attain universality except through the channel of federalism, which is the only means to the end. For this same reason the Societies were from the beginning set up independent of Geneva and free to manage their own affairs. Referring to Mr. Max Huber, Mr. Pictet further on says—and this always in connection with "universality"—that for the Red Cross there can never be a legal no-man's land, because it must go "wherever human beings are in suffering; it does not serve the interests of a State as such, but only those of human beings in distress."

Mr. Pictet also underlines the fact that "failure of those responsible to cope with the situation may also lead the Red Cross to take their place for the time being". However, it is not to be forgotten that "once the difficulty has been overcome, it stands aside and resumes its normal rôle." Reciprocity is a logical consequence of the principle of universality and at the same time a valuable adjunct. Nothing is more contagious than a good example, whereas any lack of universality will have unfortunate repercussions in other countries and thus diminish the chances of relieving distress in the world.

Furthermore, Mr. Pictet considers that the idea of universality implies a certain identity. The name and the emblem of the Red Cross can have but one and the same significance in the whole world. And again we read the following sentence: "It must be admitted that the Red Cross would not have attained its present universal scope and popularity, if it had continued to confine itself to assisting war casualties."

Those who know the work of Mr. Pictet would certainly not fail to carry on the discussion by quoting: "The principle of universality does not apply to the National Societies as such... It is the international organisations of the Red Cross, which practice universality." Without mentioning the fact that the National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun, before having been recognized by the ICRC and having been admitted to the League, must explicitly accept the principles in the way they were formulated by the International Conferences

of the Red Cross. On another page, Mr. Pictet writes : " The principle of universality, which applies to the international sphere, becomes on a national level, the principle of total or all-embracing action. It is then universalism within geographical limits, universalism adjusted to the requirements of the National Societies but essentially the same as that on which the world-wide movement is based."

Nothing could be worse than if the Red Cross were to dissipate its efforts. On the contrary, to understand the meaning of universality a certain self-control is necessary, according to the relative degree of urgency and the nature of the mission, which, in the first place, one or the other Red Cross organization has to accomplish.

If, further on, Mr. Pictet expresses the opinion that universality represents the " universal scope " of the Red Cross, he also says, in the same sentence that it lives on its popularity. This expression, however, implies close ties and connections with your own country. The pastor and writer Jeremias Gotthelf, a fellow-countryman of the members of the Committee of Five and a mind much akin to them, put it in these words : " A nation's glory begins in the home."

Besides, is the Swiss Confederation (federalism and sovereignty of the " Commune ") not an example, showing how love—with devotion as a starting point in a small community—developed quite naturally into mutual aid on a world-wide scale, the " commune " having taken the shape of a vast collectivity. But, it does not necessarily follow that within the Red Cross, everything—from the First Aid Post to the District Branches, by way of the Local Sections—should be reduced to a communal level.

Basing ourselves on our own thoughts and experiences, we should not forget that the Red Cross is a first aid institution. Its duties are to assist public authorities ; if need be, to take orders from them, but it should stand aside whenever others, who are responsible, want to take over. Mr. Pictet even suggests that it would be advisable not to accustom official services too much to rely on Red Cross aid. However, it would then be necessary that during an action both parties should consult each other, so that they may be constantly reminded of the original meaning of real Red Cross actions : team spirit, the system of friendly cooperation

rather than the system of official red tape upheld by a rigid hierarchy. As we are in need of the specialist's advice, so we must guard ourselves against letting the Red Cross be identified with any specific tendency. To let every-one play his own rôle, means putting universality into practice.

Moreover, this implies that we shall entrust the person most qualified with activities, which are new and sometimes more important, without being deterred by the fact that certain persons co-operating of longer standing may feel offended.

Still further consequences spring from the principle of universality. During its life-span, soon approaching its centenary, the Red Cross has kindled many a movement of ideas, and, with the help of the all-pervading love of one's neighbour, it brought together, guided, improved and purified many spiritual movements. On the one hand, because the International Committee's function was from the beginning a glowing source of inspiration and of guidance, the Red Cross on the other hand has given everybody the possibility of playing his own rôle. Indeed, everybody, has the freedom of his own decision, but he must be satisfied, for the good and interest of all, to play a modest and secondary rôle if circumstances so demand it. It has thus given us the opportunity of realizing an universal idea in the concrete form of mutual aid. Universality consequently means: in case of doubt the heart should triumph over objections based on critical reasoning. And this, only after having very carefully examined the problems thus raised...

TRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

At the nineteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the programme of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which took place in Geneva in April 1963, Mr. Felix Schnyder, High Commissioner, paid tribute, at the end of his general survey, to the work of the Red Cross and to our institution in particular. This he did as follows :

In conclusion, allow me to call to mind, Mr. President, that the Red Cross is celebrating its Centenary this year, and for that occasion to express to the International Committee of the Red Cross as well as to the League of Red Cross Societies, which have participated or still so closely participate in the accomplishment of our task, my most sincere and best wishes for the continuation of the great humanitarian work with which they are henceforth identified.

B O O K S

A LA RENCONTRE DE HENRY DUNANT¹

by

B. GAGNEBIN and M. GAZAY

"The moral sense of the importance of human life, the humane desire to lighten a little the torments of all these poor wretches, or restore their shattered courage, the furious and relentless activity which a man summons up at such moments : all these combine to create a kind of energy which gives one a positive craving to relieve as many as one can..."²

These lines, in which Henry Dunant explains his improvised action near the battlefield of Solferino, are the key to the entire man. If, in its misery, all human life, even that of an uncultured trooper, is worthy of our compassion, surely more so was the life of a man who, by his very gesture, then words and ideas, contributed towards the creation of an institution which has brought and continues to bring relief to as many people as possible. He is surely even more worthy of our interest, because, from his life, we can learn a lesson and draw encouragement.

These were the thoughts of Mr. Bernard Gagnebin, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of Geneva University and former librarian of the Henry Dunant Archives, and of Mr. Marc Gazay, Head of the Information Bureau of the League. It was these thoughts which prompted them to present us, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary with the publication of *A la rencontre de Henry Dunant*.

It is not an erudite bibliography which they offer us under this title. It is more than that : by a remarkable choice of texts and documents they introduce us to the hero himself, at home, in his private life and his surroundings. Well-chosen plates and unique

¹ Georg, Geneva, 1963. This book is now available in French ; it will shortly appear in English under the title *Encounter with Henry Dunant* with an appendix containing the translation of all the quoted documents.

² *A Memory of Solferino*, American Edition of the American National Red Cross, p. 38.

reproductions of a few pages written by Dunant increase the impression of his "presence", which emanates from this work.

The book is conceived in two parts, preceded by three forewords by the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, and by the Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

"The Destiny of Henry Dunant" is a captivating bibliographical epitome, in which his constant craving to help others is apparent throughout the text and the accompanying reproductions; a craving which grew from his happy childhood, when he is already susceptible to the misfortunes of others, right up to his embittered old age when, still constantly preoccupied with the suffering of man, he continues to search for the means with which to alleviate it. The period which saw the realization of the idea of the Red Cross, its development and its transcription into facts and legal form by the Conferences of 1863 and 1864, naturally takes up more space. Between the illustrations of these happy years and those of old age, drawn-out and solitary at first, then brightened with tributes, the insertion of a piece of paper and the photograph of a passport bring to life in fascinating simplicity the gap of the dark period of his life. It is the gap of those twelve years, during which Dunant, like a forgotten tramp, wanders across Europe, sleeping more often under the arches of a river bridge than in a hotel.

The second part describes "Henry Dunant, the Visionary".

The Red Cross's task, which at the beginning was only concerned with the wounded or the sick of the Armed Forces, was gradually extended to bringing relief to other war victims and then, in time of peace to those of natural disasters, epidemics, etc. According to the degree of necessity, which varies from country to country, there is hardly any form of human suffering which the Red Cross does not endeavour to alleviate and, if possible, to forestall. This extension of its activities, which circumstances slowly imposed on the Red Cross, had been foreseen by Dunant at the very outset, by the logical development of his ideas. Imagining the suffering which meanness, craving for power or ignorance could as yet impose on humanity—in time of peace and in time of war—he saw simultaneously all that which benevolent organi-

zations could do to remedy it, in the hope of spreading goodwill among men. All this is shown to us here by Mr. Gagnebin and Mr. Gazay, by placing side by side Dunant's writings and the photographs of certain events. We perceive that facts proved the visionary right. We see above all Henry Dunant always alive, in 1963, in his countless relief activities, directly or indirectly linked with the Red Cross. Wherever he is and whatever he does, the gesture of Solferino repeats itself in a constantly more magnified form. As the President of the ICRC says in his foreword : " Thus, all those who will read this book, will love him, for they, in turn, will discover the essence of a unique man who suffered much so that others might suffer less."

F. SIORDET,
Vice-President of the ICRC.

PUBLICATIONS ON HENRY DUNANT
AND THE RED CROSS

In answer to requests made by many National Red Cross Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva has produced in French and in English a list of publications of general interest, which have appeared in various countries on Henry Dunant and the Red Cross, as well as the principal works written by Henry Dunant himself.

Clearly presented with wide spacing, the authors' names appearing in bold print in the margin, this booklet is in the form of an attractive album which will be of great service to all who are interested in the origins and the history of the Red Cross movement.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

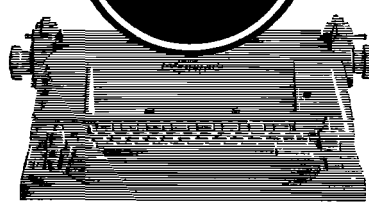
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.





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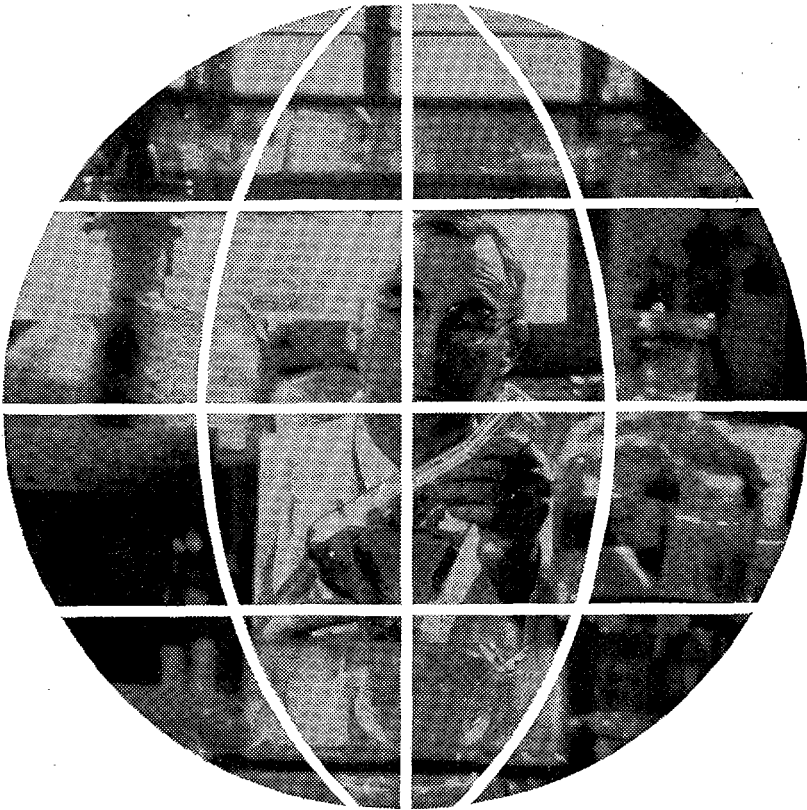


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Some publications of the ICRC

The International Committee publishes works on law and on humanitarian ideas. The following have been published or reprinted recently :

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. *Geneva, 1949.* 249 p., Sw. fr. 8.—.

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. Brief Summary for Members of the Armed Forces and the General Public. — *Geneva, 1951.* 13 p., Sw. fr. 1.—.

Commentaries published under the general editorship of Jean S. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the International Committee of the Red Cross. (*Translated from the original French*) :

I. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. — *Geneva, 1952.* 466 p., *paper-back Sw. fr. 12.—; bound Sw. fr. 15.—.*

II. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. — *Geneva, 1960.* 320 p., *paper-back Sw. fr. 15.—; bound Sw. fr. 20.—.*

III. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. — *Geneva, 1960.* 764 p., *paper-back Sw. fr. 30.—; bound Sw. fr. 35.—.*

IV. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. — *Geneva, 1958.* 660 p., *paper-back Sw. fr. 25.—; bound Sw. fr. 30.—.*

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, P. O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835 *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle entre 8.^a y 9.^a Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Ammann*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG** — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA** — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollar Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lome*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k. 31*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM** (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM** (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.